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Soviet Union

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U.S. VOTE AGAINST UN NUCLEAR STATEMENT EXAMINED

LD231250 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Why Does Washington Protest?" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec, TASS -- The world public welcomed with satisfaction the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the Soviet Union-proposed declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. This is understandable. Declaring the first use of nuclear weapons a very grave crime against humanity, the declaration puts up a moral-political barrier in the way of the forces whose plans include the use of nuclear weapons or the threat of their use.

Challenging the whole of the world community, the United States (together with some of its closest allies) voted against the declaration. What are the motives behind the decision of the Washington administration?

Firstly, the banishment of nuclear war from the arsenal of political means runs counter to the entire foreign policy of the present U.S. administration aimed at the establishment of the world hegemony of the USA, heavily relying on arm-twisting tactics, including nuclear blackmail. Washington's efforts to achieve military supremacy, particularly in the sphere of nuclear weapons, are in full accord with this policy.

Secondly, the use of nuclear weapons, including their first use, directly arises from the Washington-proclaimed strategic concept of a "limited" nuclear war which envisages both a nuclear exchange and the so-called warning nuclear shot in the European or some other theatre of operations far from the United States. Such a "limitation" of the sphere of nuclear weapons' use, which shields the United States from the fatal consequences of such weapons, makes a nuclear war "acceptable," in the opinion of U.S. strategists.

And thirdly, the prohibition of the first use of nuclear weapons gives special prominence to the issue of the curtailment and subsequent discontinuation of their production. And this affects the interests of mighty military industrial corporations which receive multibillion dollar orders from the Pentagon.

All this explains why the ruling circles of the United States are not taking into account world public opinion, are opposed to the prohibition of the first use of nuclear weapons, the reduction of nuclear arsenals, the declaration of the nuclear war a crime, and its banishment from the life of mankind for which the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all peaceful people of the world are working consistently.

DUTCH DELEGATION DISCUSSES INF WITH GROMYKO

PM231611 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSSLAD in Dutch 12 Dec 81 p 3

[A. Salomonson dispatch: "Gromyko Unwilling To Confirm Dismantling"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec -- Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, in his last round of talks with Netherlands parliamentarians yesterday, did not confirm that the Soviet Union is ready to dismantle its SS-20 missiles within the framework of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Gromyko formulated the concessions which the Soviet Union might possibly make in the Geneva negotiations with the United States on somewhat tougher terms than the Russians with whom the Dutch parliamentarians had spoken earlier.

From their meeting with PRAVDA editor Afansyev the Dutch had the impression that dismantling of the medium-range missiles by the Soviet Union might be possible.

In the talks with Gromyko, which lasted for more than 2 hours, it became clear that the Soviet Union will go through with the deployment of its SS-20's if the West does not accept the moratorium proposed by Brezhnev. Moreover the Soviet minister finds it unacceptable that the French and British nuclear arms should be excluded from the Geneva talks.

Earlier yesterday L.M. Zamyatin and V.M. Falin, both members of the Central Committee, gave the Dutch delegation the figures that of the 986 delivery systems in the West, 200 are British and French. They consider this a qualitative illustration of why these cannot be allowed to remain outside the scope of the Geneva negotiations.

In the talks Gromyko suggested that at the moment there is parity in Europe. He views this parity as exclusively a numerical matter. The total number of medium-range missiles on the Soviet side will in this view not grow, because the outdated SS-4's and SS-5's are being withdrawn as the newer SS-20's are being deployed. Moreover, none of the Russians involved in the talks has denied that a new SS-20 missile is being deployed each week.

Gromyko said that the new Western weapons systems are to be seen primarily as strategic arms since they can reach areas of the Soviet Union behind the Urals. In fact he found them worse than ICBM's since they are able to reach their targets much more quickly (the Pershing II takes only 4 to 6 minutes to reach its target).

The moratorium as proposed by Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn applies to all types of medium-range missiles and aircraft. The special characteristic of the moratorium is: no qualitative or quantitative expansions. According to Gromyko the United States systematically presents figures which have nothing to do with the actual facts. For instance, Washington admits to only two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, while other ships are forever sailing in and out. Thus these should also be counted, the Russian said. However, he sees the moratorium, regardless of its intrinsic importance, as an absolute precondition for negotiations.

According to the Russian minister, the negotiations will make clear to what level the medium-range missiles can be reduced. This primarily affects the SS-4 and SS-5's, but also the SS-20's.

The Russians were not very clear about what they saw as the Western contribution to a moratorium. The most far-reaching interpretation was that the West should not only refrain from deploying but should end production of the new medium-range missiles.

The talks on Friday also covered the Madrid conference in some detail. The Soviet side considers that settling the differences over the zones in which the so-called confidence-building are to apply is essential for a possible future disarmament conference. Moscow has declared its willingness to include its territory as far as the Urals in this zone and is expecting that NATO will now make some concessions. The difference only affects an area of sea and a few islands, and a concession should not be so difficult to make, the Russians said.

The spokesmen for the various Dutch political parties in the delegation agreed after the talks that there had been real discussions in Moscow, not merely monologues, as has generally been the case in the past. The members of the delegation were able to interrupt and ask for more information if the Russians tried to remain noncommittal.

But when the situation with regard to human rights was discussed, the Russians did not take up the Dutch parliamentarians' criticisms and ideas. Nor did the Russians seem susceptible to the Dutch arguments about the occupation of Afghanistan by the Russians.

U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN NOTED

LD231644 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Islamabad, 23 Dec TASS -- An American-Pakistani agreement on military cooperation has been signed in Washington. This was reported by the newspaper MUSLIM which quoted a Washington correspondent of PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

The agreement provides for shipments of modern American arms to Pakistan, including M-60 tanks, combat helicopters, howitzers, missiles and other arms worth 450 million dollars. This is only part of a big U.S.-Pakistani deal on military and economic aid to Pakistan (3.2 billion dollars) for the next five years. Moreover, the Washington administration has already sanctioned the sale of 40 up-to-date American fighter-bombers of the "F-16" type worth 1.1 billion dollars. The first six planes of this type are to be supplied to Pakistan before October next year.

The military regime of Pakistan links with the United States its main hopes for carrying out an extensive programme for the modernisation of its armed forces, writes the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. According to this magazine, Islamabad is also supplied with arms by China. But Beijing's opportunities are inadequate for the rearmament of Pakistan.

It follows from American press reports that the government of Ziaul Haq has secretly agreed, in exchange for the shipment of modern arms from overseas, to allow the Pentagon to establish its bases, especially, naval and air bases in the south of the country for use by the Rapid Deployment Force.

In expanding its military and political cooperation with Pakistan, Washington wants to have it as a staging base in southwest and southern Asia for waging an undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan and for exerting pressure on neighbouring India, whose policy does not suit the United States.

KARMAL-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KIEV

LD231600 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and his delegation arrived in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, at 1530 today.

Babrak Karmal and his delegation were welcomed at Kiev airport by Vatchenko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Ukrainian Republic, a number of high-ranking party and government officials of this republic and Dr Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador in Moscow. Babrak Karmal and his delegation are staying in Kiev tonight.

JOURNAL OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD231634 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec TASS -- "The main cause of the Middle East tensions is armed and other interference of imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and Islamic reaction in Afghanistan's internal affairs," writes the Soviet FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS [PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA] journal.

"World reaction has been alarmed and startled by the successes of the Afghan revolution. It is unhappy about the peace-loving foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is based on the principles of non-alignment."

Washington, Beijing, Islamabad and their partners in some other capitals, which are exasperated by it, continue their massive subversive activity against democratic Afghanistan, the journal goes on to write. They are engaged, as a matter of fact, in an undeclared war against that country. They are training and arming gangs of mercenaries, which are illegally sent, above all from the territory of Pakistan, into Afghanistan for acts of sabotage and terrorism.

The so-called "Afghan problem", which has been fabricated, as a matter of fact, by certain circles in the West and Beijing, is used by them for whipping up anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria, for trying to torpedo detente and complicate the international situation, the article says. The opponents of international cooperation are trying to lay the blame for the emergence of the "Afghan problem" at the Soviet Union's door referring to the stay of a limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan.

"If accords were reached on terminating and non-resuming in the future of armed or other interference in Afghanistan's affairs, there would be no reason, which made Afghanistan turn to the USSR with a request for sending a limited military contingent. Thus conditions would emerge for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and a crisis situation in one of South West Asian areas, which emerged through the fault of imperialists, would be eliminated. And this would, undoubtedly, have a salutary effect on the general international situation," the FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS journal stresses.

TASHKENT RADIO ON CONTINUED HOSTILITY TO DRA

GF191312 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 17 December carries an unattributed commentary entitled "the undeclared war against the DRA." The radio states that according to Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, the end to imperialist and counterrevolutionary attacks against the DRA is the most important issue for that country at present. It adds: "The United States is the major instigator of aggression. Meanwhile, PRC leaders are cooperating with the United States. Pakistan, on the other hand, is being armed for offensive purposes."

Stating that the Khyber Pass between the DRA and Pakistan is being used by counterrevolutionaries to infiltrate into the DRA, the radio accuses the United States of providing funds totalling millions of dollars for the upkeep of bands of robbers against the DRA. It adds: "The new U.S. administration has made it quite clear that it intends to supply arms to the bands of ruffians."

Noting that in the meantime CIA officials are spearheading anti-DRA activities in Pakistan, the radio claims that leaders in Washington have been dissatisfied with the DRA policy of independence and nonalignment. It adds: "The instigators of the undeclared war have made their intention clear through [words indistinct]. They are sending terrorists and [word indistinct] into the DRA to destroy schools and libraries, poison [words indistinct] and set fire to houses in addition to destroying the DRA's crops. The DRA people have waited a whole year for a new generation of livestock. The elements trying to create trouble in the country, however, may destroy the fodder saved for that purpose (?within a few minutes)."

The radio concludes by quoting Babrak Karmal expressing the DRA people's determination to continue to work toward finding a political settlement to the situation around the DRA.

SOVIET, POLISH REACTION TO REAGAN 23 DEC SPEECH

TASS Criticism

LD241026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Dec (TASS) -- Driven to fury by the failure of its plans to overthrow the socialist system in Poland and to restore capitalism in that country by means of its secret service, the U.S. administration is undertaking feverish attempts to hinder normalization of the situationin the Polish People's Republic, to make it as difficult as possible for the Polish people to emerge from the state of crisis caused by the conspiracy of counterrevolution.

President R. Reagan, speaking on television, announced the adoption of a number of discriminatory measures calculated to incite antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces in Poland to take action against the legal authority, to exert economic pressure on the leadership of Poland. In addition to the previously announced cessation of deliveries of grain, the U.S. administration has imposed a ban on state export credits for Poland on fishing by Polish vessels in American waters. Passenger air communications have been halted between the two countries. It was also announced that Washington will seek support from the United State's NATO allies for the introduction of further restrictions on exports of modern technology to Poland. Not content with that, the head of the White House threatened Poland that "other steps also" may follow.

In an attempt to somehow justify this unprecedented crude pressure and disgraceful interference in the purely internal affairs of a sovereign state, Reagan has hit out with vicious attacks on the measures taken by the Polish Council of State aimed at protecting legality and restoring public order in the country.

Without concealing his indignation at the downfall of the hornet's nest of the Polish counterrevolution fostered in the West, the head of the U.S. administration tried to identify the antisocialist leaders of Solidarity and other antistate groupings with the Polish people.

The plot by counterrevolutinary forces in Poland who, as has now been proven with documentary evidence, were closely linked with the CIA and other special services of imperialist states and who were, at their instigation, preparing an armed antistate coup, and who were pushing the country into the abyss of fratricidal war, was called by the President nothing other than a "manifestation of the desire for freedom." The introduction of martial law in Poland and the Polish Government's other measures to curtail the criminal plans of the enemies of socialism were categorized by him as "crude violence."

As can be judged from the President's speech, it would suit the U.S. administration more if an atmosphere of chaos and bloody enmity again reigned in Poland.

The other day, in an editorial article, the Washington POST called on the White House not to play with fire in Poland. "It would be politically irresponsible," the paper said, "if the United States gave grounds for it to be accused of provocative actions." However, as R. Reagan's speech shows, the U.S. administration is going precisely along the path of confrontations.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD241032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1017 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec (TASS) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today views as interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic the attempts of the West, especially the United States, to influence the development of the internal political situation in Poland by means of economic pressure.

They are attempting to apply some sort of "sanctions" against the government and socialist state system of the Polish People's Republic. But Poland, stresses TRYBUNA LUDU, has been and remains a socialist state, a member of the socialist community.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

LD232204 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS -- A campaign disgusting in its cynicism and unscrupulousness has been unleashed against Poland by imperialist propaganda in these days in the United States and some other NATO countries, writes Vitaliy Korionov in today's PRAVDA.

Professional anticommunists, the analyst points out, have set themselves the task to distort at any price the true state of affairs in Poland, to slander the patriotic forces of that country "Behind these innuendoes one clearly sees the intention to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which have taken principled positions."

"It is not difficult to see that the orgy unleashed in the West's mass media is inspired and directed from a single centre. And Washington, incidentally, makes no secret of the fact."

The facts, Vitaliy Korionov says, indicate with utmost clarity that interference in the internal affairs of Poland is actually taking place and that it is being carried out by Washington.

The article points to the fact that the U.S. State Department in its official statements openly demands that the Polish leadership rescind measures aimed at creating conditions for Poland to get out of its crisis. It demands that the Martial Council of National Redemption release the interned figures from Solidarity who, as has now been proved documentarily, were preparing in Poland a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat planning to eliminate tens of thousands of communists, to overthrow the people's power and to effect a restoration of capitalism in the country.

"By what right, one may ask? Washington does not like the lawful Polish Government. It likes more the messieurs who operated in Solidarity. Washington just cannot wait to see them in power unembarrassed by the fact that what is at issue is the internal affairs of another, sovereign state."

"In its desire to sharpen the situation in Poland," the article says further, "U.S. authorities embark on a path of truly unprecedented arbitrariness. U.S. consulates, for instance in Krakow, operate special radio transmitters beaming broadcasts inside Poland. Radio station "Free Europe" and others working, as is known, under the direct control of the CIA and the State Department of the United States are uninterruptedly engaged in open and unbridled inciting to armed actions against the lawful authorities."

"The aim of the interference in others' affairs," Vitaliy Korionov says, "is to push the Poles to slaughter...to internationalize 'the Polish question', to make the events occurring inside Poland into a source of a further sharpening of international tensions.

"It is not the destinies of the Polish people that Washington and other Western capitals are concerned for. They are concerned for the outcome of that criminal political gamble in which the aggressive adventurist circles of imperialism have put at stake precisely the destiny of the Polish people. The enemies of socialism have failed to implement their carefully conceived plan to destroy socialism on Polish soil. The reactionary mass media have got into their present frenzied state because the imperialist schemes to dislodge Poland from the fraternal family of the socialist community are clearly suffering a debacle."

Noting that at present the situation in Poland is gradually getting back to normal and that life is returning to its ordinary process, the author concludes:

"The introduction of the martial law in Poland, the establishment of the Martial Council of National Redemption have nothing in common with a military coup d'etat. These are actions of a lawful government, of legitimate authority, in keeping with the country's Constitution. They were due to the need to prevent an anti-constitutional coup d'etat, to avert bloodshed and to prevent a civil war. Only irresponsible persons who are indifferent to the fate of their own people and the future of their country could continue to contemplate with indifference the rampages of counter-revolution and anarchy, and to remain inactive in the face of the schemes of the adventurists who were consciously pushing Poland into an abyss.

"The measures stemming from the state of the martial law, taken by the Government of the Polish People's Republic, are aimed against the provocateurs and traitors who have in their hatred for People's Poland allied themselves with imperialism and its special services."

"Counter-revolution in Poland does not and will not pass through!"

"It is this that sends the enemies of socialism into a frenzied race. The Polish people," the analyst stresses, "has decided to rescue its home and it will rescue it."

Further From Korionov

LD241002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 24 Dec 81

["Summary" of commentary in 24 Dec PRAVDA by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov]

[Text] A disgusting campaign by imperialists has been unleashed these days against Poland in the United States and some other NATO countries. Mass information media in the West are striving to outdo each other in inventing clumsy reports about the situation in Poland. Some tell of many tens of thousands interned, others compete to see which can provide the largest number of dead and wounded. The press, television and radio in the West use the terms military junta and military coup.

Professional anticommunists set themselves the task of distorting at any price the true state of affairs in Poland, to slander the patriotic forces in that country which are doing everything to save their homeland from catastrophe. It is not difficult to notice that this campaign is being inspired and directed from a single center. Three leading television networks in the United States simultaneously showed the President's nearest advisers, Haig, Weinberger and Meese. They suggested to the viewers that, as Meese expressed it, the Russians played a leading role in the measures which have been taken in the past few weeks in Poland. Haig spoke of the USSR's responsibility for the consequences of the present Polish situation for the cause of peace and stability in Europe. It would be useless to try to find any evidence of the inventions about the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in such utterances.

But there are other facts and these show quite clearly that interference in Poland's internal affairs really is taking place and is being carried out by Washington. The U.S. administration has ceased deliveries of foodstuffs and it has ceased granting Poland credit. However, interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign state is not restricted to this. As has already been reported, the State Department demands that the Polish leadership should cancel measures aimed at creating the conditions for Poland to overcome the state of crisis. The State Department demands the release of interned Solidarity leaders who, as has now been proved by documents, were preparing a counter-revolutionary coup in Poland.

In their striving to exacerbate the situation in Poland, the U.S. authorities are taking the path of unprecedented arbitrariness. In U.S. consulates, for example the one in Krakow, special radio transmitters have been put into operation engaged in broadcasting within Poland. Free Europe and other radio stations which operate, as is known, under the direct control of the CIA and the U.S. State Department uninterruptedly engage in open incitement to armed action against the legitimate authorities.

Washington does not like the legitimate Polish Government. It prefers the gentlemen who were running Solidarity. Washington is longing to see them in power, unembarrassed by the fact that this is a matter of the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

However, the carefully thought-out plan for destroying socialism on Polish territory did not succeed for the enemies of socialism. Now the situation in Poland is gradually returning to normal. Life is returning to its usual channel. In the majority of regions industrial enterprises are operating, transportation and the trade network are working, and the curfew is being gradually lifted.

The introduction of the state of martial law in Poland and the creation of the Military Council of National Salvation have nothing in common with a military coup. These are the actions of the legitimate government, the legitimate authorities in accordance with the country's Consitution. They were caused by the need to prevent an anticonstitutional coup, to prevent bloodshed and avert civil war. It would have been difficult to expect that counterrevolution would give up without resistance. There are individual hotbeds of tension. In some regions extremists are provoking clashes. But they are being followed only by deluded people, particularly young people who have been confused and who do not know themselves what they are doing.

Counterrevolution in Poland is not and will not be successful. The Polish People have decided to save their home and will save it. In the solution of this patriotic task, worker's Poland has on its side its reliable friends, the good wishes and support of all who cherish the cause of national independence and social progress. As always in these difficult days, the fraternal Polish people have on their side their loyal friends, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

IZVESTIYA: KOBYSH ON U.S. BACKING FOR EXTREMISTS

PM241119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kobysh article: "What Are A. Haig and C. Weinberger Hoping For?"]

[Text] A report has come from Washington that in a TV interview Sunday U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig accused the Soviet Union of interfering in Polish internal affairs.

As always in such situations, yet another "secretary of information" has appeared on the Washington scene, although, as is known, he has quite different functions -- Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger. He, too, speaking on a television program Sunday, ranted and raved about the events taking place in Poland. Not only did he accuse the Soviet Union but. insulting the government in power in Poland by calling it a "puppet" government, he threatened both it and us with all kinds of retribution.

Did A. Haig and C. Weinberger produce any evidence to confirm their assertions about "Soviet interference"? No, they did not and could not produce any, because they have no such facts. The most they could say in this connection is that the Soviet Union, like a number of other socialist community states, is now giving the Polish people assistance in the form of deliveries of food and other goods which they urgently need. In doing this they are proceeding on the basis that the events taking place in Poland are the Polish people's internal affair, and nobody has the right to interfere.

The clamor created by the leaders of the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon about some kind of "interference" by the Soviet Union in Poland has only one aim -- a purely provocative aim, with the intention of deceiving world public opinion, stepping up tension and creating still greater difficulties for the Polish people.

What has been concealed for so long and so thoroughly has come out into the open. Even before it was clear, but now the leaders of the United States themselves, and those of a number of other Western countries -- the U.S. NATO allies -- have, with their nervous, almost hysterical reaction to the resolute measures adopted by the Polish authorities to cut short the actions of counterrevolution, made it quite clear who was behind the recent processes in Poland -- processes which were disastrous for Poland's future and its very existence.

No, it was not only the AFL-CIO and other Western trade union centers which were whipping up internal difficulties in Poland, causing bitterness, sowing chaos and anarchy and pushing the country toward the economic and political abyss. The U.S. official authorities were engaged in this to the same extent, or, seemingly, even to a greater extent. And there can be no doubt that the documentary evidence confirming all this will emerge in due course. For as long as the leaders of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the "confederates" and the other enemies of the socialist system who had installed themselves in the Solidarity leadership were engaged in undermining the existing system in Poland and drawing up lists of Polish communists to decide which of them to hang and which simply to shoot -- Washington was eagerly discussing plans for economic aid to Poland and expressing every possible approval of the course of events. Now that the situation in the country is stabilizing and the Military Council of National Salvation is putting its own house in order and ensuring the conditions for the normalization of life, including the supply of food and other essential goods to the population, American officials are beside themselves and are threatening all kinds of retribution. Threatening not only socialist Poland but also the USSR, its reliable ally and true friend.

Yes, there is much food for thought here. Including the fact that, as has become clear, certain of the most shameless enemies of the socialist system in Poland, those who were already building the scaffolds, were not simply linked with the special services of the United States and a number of other NATO countries but had undergone appropriate training with them before being sent into Poland.

So who is interfering in Polish internal affairs? Those who are giving the Polish people fraternal assistance in their hour of need? Or those who are not only threatening Poland now but are switching to practical actions aimed at organizing a kind of economic boycott of that country and who, in violation of all existing international norms, are unilaterally breaking economic agreements signed with Poland?

It is clear that the U.S. administration would like to foist its own order, its own "freedoms" on Poland. But how will the American leaders explain to world public opinion that in order to fulfill their dream -- an impossible dream, let us say frankly -- they are prepared to condemn the Polish people to hunger and deprive them of hope that the country will return to a normal, peaceful life and gain material prosperity and political stability? They cannot explain it. So they are raging and threatening.

An idle occupation. Nobody is intimidated by these threats, and nothing will come of the boycott. In any event, a great disappointment awaits the enemies of the people's socialist Poland.

TRUD SCORES WESTERN TU'S VIEWS OF POLISH EVENTS

PM231147 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 3

[N. Shevtsov rejoinder: "Contrary to the Truth"]

[Text] The events in Poland are now being widely commented on in the world. A number of national and international trade union centers have also expressed their attitude to them.

And whereas the trade unions which hold to progressive stances have, on the whole, reacted with understanding to the measures taken in Poland, believing that the introduction of martial law is a strictly internal affair of that country and that the Polish leadership was left with no alternative in the face of the galvanization of the subversive activity on the part of Solidarity's leaders who were hankering for power, certain reformist trade union centers have interpreted the events in that country quite differently. Thus, the leadership of ICFTU and of the European Confederation of Trade Unions have taken up a stance as overt defenders of the antisocialist forces in Poland.

It's typical that the ICFTU prohibited its organizations from being represented at the world trade union conference on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament which has just ended in Paris, thereby graphically demonstrating its reluctance to participate and its lack of interest in taking part in the joint struggle of our planet's working people for peace and disarmament. In return it displayed far greater interest in taking under its wing the extremist leaders of Solidarity and overt counterrevolutionary elements, whose activity, as is known, was not only threatening the security of Polish working people but was also leading to an aggravation of the political situation throughout the European Continent. Thereby the ICFTU has disregarded the interests of the millions of working people who are striving for a world without wars or bloody conflicts. On the pretext of protecting the extremists in Solidarity -- overt counterrevolutionaries and enemies of the socialist system -- the confederation's leadership is trying to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

The splittist French trade union center, the Force Ouvriere, and other similar organizations are operating in unison with the ICFTU. They are, don't you see, protesting against the "violation of trade union rights and freedoms in Poland."

Such statements have very much in common with the misinformation and slander which various kinds of "voices" are broadcasting regarding the events in Poland. They do not conceal their irritation at the determined actions of people's power, hypocritically using "alarm" over the fate of the trade union movement in Poland as a cover.

Let us recall that in recent months Western propaganda has virtually stopped calling Solidarity a trade union, acknowledging that there is a political organization operating behind the screen it provides and striving to seize power. This very thing was openly mentioned by Solidarity's ringleaders at their recent sessions in Radom and Gdansk. Now, the ideological centers of imperialism are once again trying to represent Solidarity virtually as the chief vehicle of trade union rights and freedoms in Poland.

It should be noted in this connection, as was emphasized with utmost clarity in the Polish Council of State appeal, that the introduction of martial law in Poland is not at all directed toward suppressing democratic and trade union rights but was occasioned by the need to put an end to anarchy and stop the counterrevolutionary activity of antisocialist forces, in particular those who had penetrated the Solidarity leadership. The adoption of this measure is to create the necessary conditions for Poland's free and democratic development and it will enable the healthy workers' current in Solidarity to eliminate the counterrevolutionary elements from the trade union movement. The interned Solidarity leaders, whose fate the leadership of the reformist trade union centers are to so concerned about, figure precisely among those elements.

To ignore these facts and distort the real meaning of the recent events in Poland means openly running counter to the interests of millions of Polish working people.

MOSCOW WEEKLY CITES FOREIGN PRESS ON POLAND

FM231653 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 51 Signed to Press 17 December 1981 publishes on pages 9-10 a collection of articles on the situation in Poland under the general heading "In the Face of the Counterrevolutionary Threat, All Poland's Patriotic Forces Are Defending Socialism's Gains." The feature is prefaced with the following editorial introduction:

"In accordance with the provisions on the Constitution and in the face of a direct threat of counterrevolution, which had set itself the aim of overthrowing the socialist system and liquidating the Polish people's state, the Polish Council of State has imposed martial law throughout the country's territory. The measures which have been taken are designed to create conditions to extricate Poland from the state of crisis, to defend legality and to restore public order.

"The enemies of socialism in Poland, intending to overthrow the existing social system, deliberately deepening the crisis in the country and disrupting its economy, have jeopardized Poland's independence. Having put forward an antisocialist, counterrevolutionary program, they have created by their actions a direct threat to Poland's fulfillment of its obligations as a Warsaw Pact ally -- which directly affected the security interests of all the pact member states. It was no coincidence that the enemies of an independent socialist Poland inside the country got support from certain external circles in the West.

"The measures taken by Poland's state authorities and Armed Forces are the country's internal affair. Any other interpretation of these events, to which certain circles in the West resort, is an overt attempt to interfere in Poland's internal affairs."

This is followed by an 800-word reprint of a Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI article justifying the imposition of martial law in Poland. It is introduced with the following editorial comment: "The imposition of martial law in Poland was dictated by the need to rebuff the intrigues of counterrevolutionary forces, which were paralyzing the activity of state and public organs, spreading anarchy and chaos in the country and resorting to intimidation and terror tactics in preparation for overthrowing the socialist system."

Then follow reprints of a number of articles written before the imposition of martial law, dealing with Solidarity's alleged preparations to seize power: a 1,700-word Prague RUDE PRAVO article by Milan Jelinek, a 900-word Sofia BTA article, a 300-word UPI dispatch from Warsaw and a 200-word New York DAILY WORLD report.

SOLIDARITY PLANS TO ELIMINATE PZPR EXPOSED

LD232300 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 23 Dec 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] According to Polish information organs, generally speaking the norms of the martial law are now being adhered to, social and labor discipline is increasing and the number of criminal offenses is diminishing. In the overwhelming majority of industrial enterprises work is being carried out normally. Thanks to this, it was possible to reduce the hours of curfew in many regions of Poland. This measure, however, does not apply to individual enterprises where irresponsible adventurers of Solidarity and the henchmen of the openly counterrevolutionary groupings continue to provoke riots. They strive to penetrate workforces to arouse dissatisfaction with martial law, and to incite sabotage.

The events of recent days in some Silesian mines and individual enterprises in other towns prove this. The actions of Solidarity henchmen evoke great indignation in public opinion. The authorities took away from the arrested rabble-rousers antisocialist literature, taperecordings, and all sorts of subversive material sent in by Western special services. A large quantity of documents prepared by counterrevolutionary groupings has been amassed by the authorities. They convincingly prove what in fact was hidden behind the plans of confrontation with the PZPR discussed in Radom and at the Solidarity Presidium session in Gdansk. An armed coup d'etat was being prepared. Detailed plans were prepared to eliminate all PZPR and people's power organs, and to physically eliminate tens of thousands of communists and their sympathizers. With Western help, the counterrevolution was preparing Poland's withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the dismantling of socialism and switching the economy onto a capitalist track.

Is this not proved by the words of Walesa, who said in Radom: "If we pass the industry into private hands, organize the sale of state farms and finally establish self-management, the system will crash"? To these steps, the main strategist of Solidarity, Jacek Kuron, added a demand for holding under Solidarity control elections to local councils and to this end preparing new election rules. The chairman of the Wroclaw Solidarity, Frasyniuk declared: Right now we should think of how to replace local authorities.

In their plot against the people's government, Solidarity bosses also blathered at their session in Gdansk. Having adopted a decision on accepting the Radom theses as the basis for the struggle for power, the participants of that session of the National Commission of Solidarity spoke more aggressively. That tone as much as symbolized the coming of the moment for the implementation of practical steps to overthrow the people's power. For example, the chief of the Katowice Solidarity, Luzny, who is also a member of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, declared: Let Walesa openly announce that we want to take power. Kopaczewicz, from Rzeszow, seconded him: Solidarity is already short of time; we must take power in our hands. Incidentally, according to a former member of the Solidarity Presidium, Bogaczewicz, speaking in Rzeszow, after the war Kopaczewski's father was head of a gang of terrorists and thieves who murdered people. Kopaczewski is now acting in revenge, thus aiming at what his father had not succeeded at, Bogaczewicz said. A splendid characteristic of a regional trade union boss!

The chief of Rural Solidarity, Kulaj also spoke in Gdansk. With the cynicism of a rural moneybag he taught his partners: "One should remember that the authorities are still panting; we must shut their mouths and this will put an end to it."

The statements made by Solidarity bosses at their sessions in Radom and Gdansk were reflected in the numerous subversive instructions which were elaborated by Solidarity activists. This shows that the steps taken by Polish People's Republic authorities in introducing martial law in the country are justified and legal. Polish patriots confirm that implementing these measures will create the conditions to emerge from the severe crisis and to restore social order and normal life in the country.

PZPR POLITBURO MEETING, POLISH SITUATION ROUNDUP

LD231330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee met in Warsaw and discussed the sociopolitical situation in the country and the tasks of the party under the conditions of martial law. As PAP reports, the Secretariat of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party met in Warsaw yesterday and evaluated the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country and discussed the party's tasks in the light of that evaluation. The session stressed, in particular, the need for action in the interests of stabilizing the situation in the country and restoring economic links between the town and countryside.

The sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland continues to normalize. Certain difficulties connected with disruptions caused by irregular supplies are still to be observed at many enterprises. Tension was maintained yesterday at the Piast and Ziemowit mines. However, as Polish radio has reported, the miners of the Ziemowit mine, who are being terrorized by extremist elements, are gradually beginning to come to the surface. At present, 1,154 miners are still underground. The radio pointed out that, as before, the strike of miners at the Piast mine is continuing. Counterrevolutionaries, terrorizing the workers, are using physical violence against those miners who decided to stop the strike and come to the surface, and are threatening them with reprisals.

PAP has reported that the directors of dozens of the country's industrial and transportation enterprises met on the premises of the Council of Ministers. Obodowski and Jedynak, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, participated.

It was stated at the meeting that a normal working rhythm is gradually being restored at the enterprises and that the statement by the Military Council of National Salvation about its preparedness to continue the reforms had reassured many people.

A Polish Government press spokesman noted, answering questions of journalists on how the Polish public is reacting to martial law, that the country's public is, on the whole, reacting with understanding. He stated: One can say that in the preceding weeks military operational groups enjoyed the support of 91 percent of the population, as confirmed from a study of public opinion throughout the entire country. It is understandable that not all social groups are reacting in the same way to martial law. There is still plenty of disoreintation, temporizing and indecision. This disposition is primarily characteristic of the representatives of the intelligentsia, part of which cooperated with the Solidarity leadership and was linked with its political program. They consider the present situation as a loss. A certain number of people from these circles have had to be interned, since they were promoting active and hostile activity.

To the question of how the Polish Government evaluates world responses to the declaration of martial law in the country, the government spokesman said, in particular: After a certain initial restraint by the governments of the Western countries, another development is now to be observed. It is manifested by the fact that some countries are beginning to meddle in the internal affairs of Poland, using, for example, the method of predicting changes in their economic policy in relation to Poland. However, it is still too early now to speak on that question. We hope these governments will become convinced that the events in Poland are a positive phenomenon on a world and, at least, European scale and that the present operation will restore stability in this part of Europe, in which many Western governments are interested. However, there also exist in the West political forces which are interested in destabilization in this part of Europe, the disruption of relations between East and West and the intensification of tension. It is natural that they are not satisfied, since they were counting on the fact that the destabilization of the Polish state, which martial law has been called upon to avert, would be the beginning of the downfall of the entire socialist community.

Piast, Ziemowit Situation

LD241224 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec, TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski met here with representatives of higher educational establishments and scientific research institutes of the country, the PAP agency reports. The head of government surveyed the socio-political and economic situation. The supreme aim of the actions taken in conditions of martial law, he said, has been to overcome the socio-economic crisis threatening the foundation of the socialist state. Today this calls for strict order introduced with solicitude for the future of the country and its development.

It follows from PAP agency dispatches that stabilization of the socio-political situation in Poland continues. The usual working rhythm is being restored at the industrial enterprises of the country. Enterprises of Warsaw, Wroclaw, Lodz, Poznam and other towns of the republic function normally.

Tension continues at two Silesian mines -- Piast and Ziemowit. However, ever more groups of miners are getting to the surface in spite of terror from Solidarity extremists. According to statements made by the men who reached the surface, the provocateurs resort to threats, blackmail, fraud and terror to keep the men underground. All this at Ziemowit mine is directed by an unidentified person who does not work at the pit.

The Katowice Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party called upon the members of the party, Silesian miners to help in ending the tragedy at the Piast and Ziemowit mines experienced by the terrorized miners and their families.

The Presidium of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society at its meeting adopted a statement expressing full support for the activities of the Martial Council of National Redemption.

Katowice Voivoda on Strikes

LD231904 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec (PAP) -- "I'm sorry for the miners who are being detained underground by terrorists at the Ziemowit and Piast collieries, but we do all we can to induce their return to the surface," the newly appointed voivoda of Katowice, Gen Roman Paszkowski, told TRYBUNA LUDU daily today.

"The organizers of the terror are hampering access to the miners, but we use all means to solve the problem without making recourse to law enforcement forces," he declared. "We would like to solve the problem still before Christmas," he added.

He also said that there was just one more strike centre in the voivodship apart from the Piast and Ziemowit collieries and said: "The sad fact does inspire concern, and yet it cannot spoil the general picture," as factories are working normally and production is growing daily, especially in mining.

Volunteer 'Self-Defense Units'

LD231908 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec (PAP) -- Apart from military and police patrols recently in the streets there have appeared groups of two or three civilians with red and white armbands marked PRL [Polish People's Republic]. They are volunteers from self-defence units. TRYBUNA LUDU daily reports that in Warsaw alone more than five thousand volunteers are on patrol duty.

TASS CITES PAP PRESS REVIEW FOR 24 DECEMBER

LD240726 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 24 Dec 81

["Press Review" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec (PAP) -- "On December 13 the soldiers left the barracks to rescue the country submerged in crisis, to stop the anti-socialist rebellion and stave off fratricidal war," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

The daily went on, "Why did it fall to the military to take over the principal responsibility for the destinies of the motherland? The Army is the force capable of standing up to the growing aggressiveness and terror from the extremist groupings trying to dismember the socialist state."

The PUWP daily concludes: "In the nation's history, the posture of the Army repeatedly weighed on the destinies of the nation. Such a moment we are witnessing today. With full confidence we view the actions of our Armed Forces in the belief that they are doing all they can to ensure that peace returns and normal life will begin."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote: "The Polish United Workers' Party, in the lead of the renewal movement in Poland, initiated an honest and open dialogue with the entire society. At its 9th extraordinary congress, the party mapped out the strategy and tactical forms of realization of that process. The aim of that process is the good of the country, the welfare of all the working people and the devlopment and flourishing of the motherland. The road to this goal leads through national accord, peace, daily honest work, as well as readiness to make necessary sacrifices," stressed the Polish Army daily.

"The society desires peace. We all desire it. Adventurers and madmen cannot and will not disturb this peace. The extraordinary situation of the present day obliges us to assume special responsibility for the destinies of the country."

POLES REPORTED TO BE ADAPTING TO NEW SITUATION

LD231622 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Report from Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev]

[Text] It's been more than a week now since martial law has been introduced in Poland and the Poles ahve been adapting themselves to the new exclusive situation. This is the easiest to do for those of them who saw with a sense of great bitterness and concern the economy disintegrating and their country slipping into an abyss. These people are a majority; they received the emergency measures with understanding, as these measures are aimed at restoring tranquillity and order.

Speaking on Polish television, the famous author and member of parliament Wojciech Zukrowski said there is a real chance now to sweep out the evil from the Polish house and to strengthen the state of the people. Even the initial steps of the Military Council of National Salvation have shown the council's resolve to remove all things that interfere with the radical improvement in the political climate and conditions of life.

Polish factories are getting back to normal working routine. That is particularly noticeable in such large industrial centres as Warsaw, Lodz, Poznan and Lublin. However, the road to full normalization will have to be a long one; strikes have not disrupted only the economic organism. Activities of Solidarity extremists have brought about disunity among workers. Because of designs of antisocialist forces, a tense situation persists in Silesia and on the Baltic coast. Solidarity extremists are urging people to disobey instructions of the Military Council of National Salvation. Elements hostile to government by the people are trying also to spread leaflets and provocatory rumors. All this indicates again that the measures that have been taken were timely and necessary.

Of course, the Army won't and is not going to replace the mechanism of socialist democracy; its only purpose is to create normal conditions for the mechanism to function. Even during this week, according to reports by the Polish radio, parliament commissions are resuming their meetings, including the Commission on Budget and Finance, which is dealing with the country's economic program for next year.

The Polish public is closely watching the reaction of other states to the events in Poland. It has welcomed the understanding shown by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Polish radio and television have reported about the aid granted to Poland by its friends and allies in order to cope with the difficulties in the supply of foods and consumer goods to the public. It was stressed that most of these goods will arrive before the New Year holidays.

There are some condemnations of statements by some Western leaders, above all U.S. administration officials, statements that are viewed in Poland as attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. At a news conference in Warsaw, protests have been voiced on behalf of the Polish military authorities against tales spread by the U.S. State Department and against distortions by it of the situation in Poland. Examples were given to reporters of total lies by the BBC. The underlying reasons for the campaign in Washington and other Western capitals are explained in the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU. The paper said that the introduction of martial law was a blow on plans of imperialist quarters who would like to play the Poland card in their own interests.

PARIS MAYOR BRINGS AID GIFTS TO WARSAW

LD240744 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 24 Dec 81

["Warsaw Mayor Receives Paris Delegation" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec (PAP) -- Warsaw Mayor Jerzy Majewski on December 23 received at the town hall a delegation of the Paris mayor's office headed by Director of the Mayor's Cabinet Bernard Billaud. Present was French Ambassador Jacques Dupuy. The visitors informed Warsaw's mayor that Parisians have prepared gifts totalling more than 200 tonnes and have donated 650,000 francs for Warsaw inhabitants. The gifts will arrive by air and railway transport.

Talking to a PAP reporter, Bernard Billaud said that Parisians warmly responded to the initiative of Paris mayor, Jacques Chirac, and the collection of gifts was very spontaneous. Immediately, 450 city mayors in France followed suit. Already 1,500 tonnes of food have been collected and will be shipped to Poland by sea.

CPUSA HEAD SUPPORTS USE OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

PM241145 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 December carries on page 5 a 700-word TASS report datelined New York 21 December and headlined "Washington's Crocodile Tears" which cites a "statement published here" in which Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, "resolutely condemned" the hysteria whipped up by the U.S. authorities over the "measures adopted in Poland against antisocialist elements." He accuses U.S. banks and corporations of seeking to use Poland as a bridgehead for the penetration of the other socialist countries, inasmuch as they saw it as "the weak link in the chain of the socialist community." Thwarted yet again, they, and the United States itself, have resorted to "monstrous lies," "anti-Sovietism, antisocialist myths and slander" in an effort "to fool the American people," "support the counterrevolutionary traitors in Poland and put pressure on Poland, the Soviet Union and world public opinion." PRAVDA then reports Hall as elucidating the real reasons for the institution of martial law in Poland, "when it became absolutely obvious that there was no other way of restoring order, security and calm in the country" -- which was "on the brink of social, economic and political collapse" because of the attempts to liquidate the socialist system and restore capitalism Hall claims that the "export of counterrevolution is the foundation of the Reagan-Haig foreign policy" -- with a view to creating wherever possible a situation which would enable the U.S. banks and multinationals to penetrate a given country and seize its natural wealth in order to boost their already colossal profits. He concludes by asserting that events have demonstrated "not the defeat but the victory of the Polish working people, of socialism in Poland and of world socialism...."

VARIATION ON RUSAKOV, CZECHOSLOVAK MEETING

The following variation to the Moscow Domestic radio item entitled "Rusakov Meets With Czechoslovak Delegation," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 14 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 15, are taken from a TASS report entitled "Talk Took Place," published in the 12 December issue of Moscow PRAVDA:

The Moscow PRAVDA version adds an additional final paragraph: "Z. Heben, envoy-adviser to the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, took part in the talk, which was held in an cordial and friendly atmosphere."

U.S.-ISRAEL 'TIFF' OVER GOLAN HEIGHTS ANALYZED

LD231720 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Birds of a Feather Flock Together" -- TASS headline, by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec, TASS -- The tone of the statements by the official representatives of the U.S. administration on the present wrangle between Tel Aviv and Washington gives every ground to say that this is not more than a family quarrel. Following U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who described the American-Israeli tiff as "differences between good friends," U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger made an even more explicit statement. Speaking on Monday in a weekly round-up of news, the Pentagon chief stressed that the principled alliance between the United States and Israel remained stable and permanent. On the same day presidential adviser Edwin Meese said, expressing in all evidence the opinion of the President, that the United States remained the best of Israel's possible friends. Thus, it turns out that the diplomatic manoeuvres undertaken by Washington in connection with the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel look a purely symbolic censure of Tel Aviv.

But could it be different? Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin had the law on the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights endorsed in the Knesset literally a few days after the signing in Washington of the American-Israeli "Memorandum on Strategic Cooperation." Given the "full mutual understanding" between the sides, which is so eloquently pointed out in that document, is it possible that Washington did not know about the Israeli annexation being prepared? At any rate the statement by Israeli Defence Minister Sharon, who expressed "confidence" that Washington had been informed about it, did not come as a sensation.

Israel's decision on the annexation of the Golan Heights has been a consequence of the anti-Arab Camp David deal, the policy of separate deals which was stubbornly pursued by Washington and Tel Aviv. In so doing they were staking on the possibility of drawing the so-called "moderate" Arab regimes in the Camp David process. But it became increasingly clear with time that the Camp David deal had been deadlocked and the Arab peoples would never accept it. Therefore with Washington's actual blessing Tel Aviv started openly annexationist moves of the type it took towards the Golan Heights. And there is no guarantee that this bandit step will not be followed by similar steps (?vis-a-vis other territories which have long been Arab).

The paper New York TIMES, for example, draws attention to the stepped up activity of the Israeli ultras, who, encouraged by the impudent decision on the annexation of the Golan Heights, are increasingly opposing Israel's withdrawal from Sinai Peninsula. Also noteworthy is that clearly manifest in the recent interviews of American officials is the striving to evade direct answers to questions of correspondents on how the USA will act if Israel does not comply within the time set with the decision of the Security Council. The latter is to hold its session not later than on January 5. Only then one will be able to see the real, rather than the ostentatious stand of the USA. So far, as the British FINANCIAL TIMES points out, Begin and his government do not believe that Washington will allow any sanctions against Israel.

PRAVDA CALLS U.S. ACCOMPLICE IN GOLAN GRAB

PM231327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 7

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, A. Tolkunov report: "The United Nations: Condemnation of Aggressors"]

[Text] New York, 18 Dec -- Yesterday the Security Council adopted a resolution condemning Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria. Israel's decision to extend its jurisdiction to the occupied Golan Heights is proclaimed invalid and without international legal force.

The Security Council demanded that Israel rescind this illegal decision, which is contrary to all the norms of international law. The secretary general is required to submit a report on the implementation of this decision. In the event of Tel Aviv's refusing to implement it, the Security Council must, no later than 5 January, discuss measures under the UN Charter for swaying the aggressor, which has gone too far.

This resolution was adopted unanimously. Even the U.S. representative, in the face of the indignation of the entire world community at Israel's actions, was obliged to verbally condemn Tel Aviv. However, as UN circles note, that is only a tactical, propaganda exercise, since otherwise Washington would have been totally exposed as a direct accomplice of the Tel Aviv "hawks" and an accessory in their international crime.

In the course of the Security Council session, which continued, representatives of the world community sharply condemned the Israeli annexation of Syria's lawful territory. These aggressive actions by Tel Aviv, Lebanese delegate I. Tuwayni stated, constitute a continuation of Israel's aggressive policy toward the Arab countries, including Lebanon. Such actions, the Libyan representative noted, were carried out with the direct connivance of the United States, for which Tel Aviv is a strike force in the implementation of the policy of diktat in the Near East.

TASS REFUTES CBS TV CLAIM OF ARMS SALES TO IRAN

LD231422 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 23 Dec 81

["CBS's Fresh Invention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec, TASS -- The American CBS television company has long specialized in the cooking of cock-and-bull stories and lies poisoning the international climate. This time the CBS has spread inventions about Soviet arms supplies to Iran "via third countries," about "a stream of Russian military experts" to that country to train the Iranians to operate Soviet military equipment. In its provocative propaganda frenzy CBS has gone so far as to say that the "ubiquitous Russians" are allegedly "helping the Khomeyni regime to establish a new intelligence service to succeed the liquidated shah's Savak secret service!"

American propaganda is firing the passions in order to try to aggravate the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in order to frustrate the search of ways for its settlement at the negotiating table. It is clear that Washington is trying to use the "Russian bugaboo" as a cover for its own subversive actions against Iran, Iraq and other countries of the region.

The fresh false story is another example of deliberate misinformation spread by Washington. But it can hardly deceive the peoples of the Persian Gulf countries, as the latter know well about the Soviet initiatives aimed at settling the Iranian-Iraqi conflict at the table of peaceful negotiations, at strengthening peace and security in the region.

IRANIAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' TRAIN IN TURKEY

LD231112 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] London, 23 Dec, TASS -- Counter-revolutionary detachments of Iranian monarchists are under military training in Turkey's territory, the DAILY TELEGRAPH said today. Fighting groups numbering from 10 to 15 thousand are stationed in the area of the town of Van and other east Turkish populated localities, the newspaper quotes the former commander of the shah's navy as saying.

The counter-revolutionaries are trained under conditions of secrecy and instructed by members of the Turkish intelligence service. All members of Iranian detachments are disguised as Turkish servicemen.

The USA and other members of the North Atlantic bloc are well informed about it, the DAILY TELEGRAPH writes. The shah's officers who fled Iran after the revolution are present at the NATO Command headquarters in the area of the Aegean Sea and at several NATO bases in Turkey.

The main aim of forming such an interventionist army is to invade Iran in the area of Kordestan, restore the monarchic system headed by the son of the former shah and establish under this signboard a regime of a reactionary military junta, the newspaper says.

OFFICIAL SURVEYS EXPANDING COOPERATION WITH IRAN

GF231830 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Iliodor Kulev "article"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we asked Iliodor Kulev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, to explain for our dear listeners the Soviet-Iranian economic relations in the year nearly ended. This is his article:

The clear thing about Iranian-Soviet economic relations is that they are constantly expanding. Even in Iran's most difficult years, they did not stagnate. For example, no less Soviet machinery and other technical goods were exported in 1981 than in previous years.

As before, 1981 saw cooperation between Soviet and Iranian organizations in the construction field, in restarting industrial organizations needed by the Iranian people. For example, two grain elevators of 25,500 tons capacity each were built for and delivered to Yasuj and Shahr Kord. Another two, in Mashhad and Borujerd, are ready for delivery. On the Jolfa-Tabriz railway line, 148 km has been electrified. When the line becomes operational, it will be the primary Iranian railway system. The projects enable a considerable increase in volume of goods exchanged between Iran and the Soviet Union.

On the Esfahan steel mill project, cooperation has facilitated to increase to 1.9 million tons per year from 500,000 tons by expansion of coal and iron mines.

Iranian-Soviet cooperation in the field of energy continues. Construction of large power stations capable of producing (?800,000) kilowatts is underway in Esfahan. Soviet equipment has been sent there and construction is in progress. In the future the company will employ over 2,000 engineers and employees in Iran.

The first session of the Soviet-Iranian Permanent Transport Committee was held after the revolution in 1981. It made it possible to solve complicated problems in the field of transporting goods between the two countries. This, when international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism had Iran under an undeclared economic embargo, was of prime importance. Thus the importance of Soviet-Iranian transport agreements increased rapidly, and Iranian transit goods make up most of the volume.

The two countries also reviewed future cooperation. A railway crossing the (Atrachay) River may be the next target of cooperation. This will make it possible to considerably increase the volume of goods transported between the two countries. It will also reduce the heavy load on the Jolfa railway system.

Some time ago Iranian Minister of Housing and Urban Development Gonabadi visited the Soviet Union. Soviet organizations familiarized him with our country's great experience in housing construction, city construction, and industrial construction of housing and nonmilitary installations. Methods for increased efficiency in construction and use of house-building factories already constructed in Iran or under construction with Soviet technical aid were discussed. An Iranian delegation from the Iranian steel industry was also warmly received in Moscow. Soviet organizations will receive the Iranian energy minister in the near future.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES TREATY WITH CONGO

LD232256 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Soviet parliament has considered the issue of ratifying the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the People's Republic of Congo which was signed in Moscow on 13 May 1981.

The first deputy foreign minister, Viktor Maltsev, made a statement on behalf of the Soviet Government which submitted the treaty for ratification. He gave details of the treaty and underlined that it was aimed at making the situation in Africa healthier and establishing a genuine peace there. Those are the goals that the Soviet Union has always upheld.

A candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Nationalities Council, Boris Ponomarev, spoke on behalf of the Foreign Relations Commission of the chambers of the Soviet parliament. He noted that an important place in the treaty was reserved for mutual obligations to cooperate closely in international affairs to promote peace and slow down the arms race and oppose the reactionary and imperialist forces. These provisions of the treaty assume special significance in the current international situation aggravated by the actions of the American imperialists.

Boris Ponomarev said that all the nations on earth saw the struggle for a stronger peace and removal of the nuclear war danger and also disarmament as the most pressing problem. The Soviet Union and other progressive forces follow the policy of easing tensions, achieving disarmament and securing peaceful, equal and mutually beneficial relations between the nations in the face of the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist forces.

Boris Ponomarev went on to say that the Foreign Relations Commissions were of the opinion that the treaty was in full agreement with the Soviet Union's foreign policy aimed among other things at strengthening the alliance of the world socialist system and the national liberation movement.

The commissions decided to recommend to the Presidium of the Soviet parliament that the treaty should be ratified. Summing up the results of the discussion, the candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet parliament, Vasily Kuznetsov, said that the treaty was in full agreement with the resolutions adopted by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party mapping out the program for the eighties. The treaty would take a worthy place among the treaties of friendship and cooperation already concluded by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These treaties established a new type of international relations of friendship, equality and fraternity among the socialist countries and the countries that have shaken off the yoke of colonialism.

Signing the treaty, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Leonid Brezhnev, said it marked an important event in the life of the two countries. The treaty will undoubtedly promote further the traditional relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Congo. It will become a factor for greater international authority of young independent Africa in the present complicated and controversial international situation.

The Presidium of the Soviet parliament unanimously ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Congo.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH KENYA -- The Soviet Union and Kenya signed a protocol for scientific and cultural cooperation for 1981-82 at a ceremony in Nairobi. Under the agreement between the two countries, Kenyan students and post-graduates will receive scholarships to the Soviet Union and the two countries will exchange delegations of teachers, scientists and artists. The Kenyan foreign minister, Robert Ouko, said that the signing of the protocol will further develop relations between the two countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Dec 81 LD]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV'S LEADERSHIP

PM231207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "By the Party's Will, for the Homeland's Good"]

[Text] Our motherland is wide and beautiful. Wide not only in terms of the extent of its rivers, the expanses of its fields and the green seas of the taiga. It is wide in terms of the heart of its millions-strong, multinational people, the wealth of their talents and the scope of their creative labor.

"Feeling for the motherland is very strongly developed in us all," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his book "Reminiscences." "A fine feeling! And it feeds, of course, not only on contemplation of the beauty of our land. It is necessary to root oneself in it, as the saying goes, and when a person labors on it until the sweat breaks out, grows grain, founds a city, builds a new road or digs trenches on this land to defend it, then he will understand completely what the motherland means."

Solicitous masters, the Soviet people are indefatigably augmenting the might of the socialist homeland. This is clearly evidenced by the struggle to successfully fulfill the plans of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. These days reports are coming in from all ends of the Soviet land on how plants are being updated, cities are growing, tunnels are piercing mountain ranges, dams are stemming rivers, coal is being mined, oil is pulsing through pipelines, livestock raisers are raising livestock and machine operators are preparing equipment for the spring. The addresses of great achievement -- Urengoy and Naberechnyye Chelny, Ekibastuz and Kunerma, Tolyatti and Ufa, Mangyshlak and Neryungri -- hundreds and thousands of names of cities and rayons, enterprises and construction sites, villages and combines are like landmarks of our motherland's confident progress along the road to communism.

Every Soviet person is involved in this great work and is called upon to make his contribution to it, and everyone knows that his contribution, merging into the republic's overall labor, will be noted and evaluated at its true worth. For, however wide the expanses of the land of the soviets and whatever gigantic deeds are being accomplished on them, the directing influence of the Leninist party and its will embrace them all. Shock work and selfless service to the people and the cause of the working class have always been and still are, with us, the basis of authority and recognition and are regarded highly.

This has been demonstrated once again by the celebrations for the 75th birthday of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Coming from the very depths of the mass of the people, having known both factory and peasant labor, a glorious soldier and ardent political worker, in any sector to which the party sent him he devoted all his energy, knowledge and talent to the honest execution of the duties entrusted to him and to work essential to the people. And this is the source of the tremendous trust and respect of his party comrades, the source of that mighty strength which elevated a worker's son to the highest posts in the Leninist party and in the world's first socialist state. Some 60 years of labor activity 50 years of party service, 17 years at the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state, most tremendous responsibility, a vast range of concerns -- such are today the features and horizons of the service of L.I. Brezhnev, a communist of the Leninist school, to the party, the people, the motherland and mankind.

The development of the land of the soviets in recent decades has been marked by results of worldwide-historic significance, which are rightly linked with the name and activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The state of the whole people, the building of mature socialism and the forming of a new international and social community of people -- the Soviet people -- the further development of socialist democracy on the basis of the new USSR Constitution, the shaping of a unified national economic complex, the growth of the social homogeneity of society -- these and many other features are the highest achievements at the modern state of civilization. The party of Lenin and the motherland of October are worthily carrying the banner of history's pioneers.

Each new stage sets us tasks on an increasingly large scale. The enhancement of the people's well-being on the basis of the intensification of industry and agriculture, the growth of production efficiency, the raising of work standards and of the civic consciousness of all Soviet people to a new level, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress -- all these are fundamental questions of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Their resolution determines not only the success of the current day but also our homeland's development prospects for many years to come.

To realize these tasks we need peace, as all mankind needs it. The tireless struggle against the threat of world nuclear missile war and the policy of detente, to implement which our party, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have made and are making such an effort, represent the hope of all the planet's honest people for the future and for life. This struggle and this policy are wholeheartedly supported by the Soviet people and meet with the broad understanding of all the peoples, who see the persistence and consistency with which the CPSU, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary are seeking to assert world peace and to eradicate wars from the present and future history of our planet.

Unshakably rallied around the Leninist Party, Soviet people are working to realize the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. There is complete confidence that these decisions will be fulfilled. Because they are aimed at the good of the people; because the people's efforts are cemented by the will of the party; because we live and work in a healthy moral and political atmosphere. A solicitous attitude to people, intolerance of any injustice, trust and exactingness, businesslike efficiency and bold questing -- this is the style which prevails in our society. This is a truly Leninist style, by which every leader and every communist measures his methods of working with people.

The Leninist party is leading the land of the soviets up the steps of the 5-year plans along the path of creation, in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress. Soviet people know that the party's motto is: Everything for Man's Good, in Man's Name. They know this, and so they warmly support the CPSU's policy. The strength of this policy and the reality of all our plans lie in the unity of the interests of the party and the people. True to the ideals of communism, Soviet people spare no effort or energy in the name of the further flowering of their socialist homeland.

FURTHER PRESS COVERAGE OF BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY

PM231245 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 December publishes on pages 3-5 under the general headline "Cordial Congratulations and Greetings" messages to L.I. Brezhnev on his 75th birthday from the following:

Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom (1,200 words); Leningradskiy Obkom; Leningradskaya Oblast Soviet; Leningrad Gorkom and city soviet (600 words); the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (1,400 words); the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (900 words); T. Kiselev -- secretary of the Belorussian CP CEntral Committee, I. Polyakov -- chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A. Aksenov -- chairman of the Council of Ministers (600 words); the Uzbek CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and SSR Council of Ministers (800 words);

The Kazakh CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (800 words); the Georgian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (800 words); G. Aliyev -- first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, K. Khalilov -- chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and G. Seidov -- chairman of the Council of Ministers (800 words); P. Grishkyavichus -- secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, A. Barkauskas -- chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and R. Songayla -- chairman of the Council of Ministers (600 words); the Moldavian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Minsters (600 words); the Latvian CP Central Committee Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (800 words); T. Usubaliyev -- secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, T. Koshoyev -- chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers (1,000 words); the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (500 words); the Armenian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (500 words); the Turkmen CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (600 words); the Estonian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (600 words); the USSR Ministry of Defense Collegium (600 words); the AUCCTU (1,000 words); the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee (900 words); and the USSR Academy of Sciences (600 words).

PRAVDA on 19 December also publishes on page 5 a 500-word TASS report under the headline "In Connection With Jubilee" listing other party and Soviet bodies, collectives and individuals who have sent birthday greetings message to Brezhnev.

A similar report of 800 words, also headed "In Connection With Jubilee," is published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 December on page 3.

BREZHNEV THANKS TO BIRTHDAY WELL-WISHERS

LD231856 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has expressed through the newspaper PRAVDA cordial and sincere gratitude to all those who addressed him friendly words of greetings and congratulations on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Leonid Brezhnev's letter runs: "The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the newspaper PRAVDA, other newspapers and magazines, television and radio have received numerous messages of congratulations and greetings, expressing good wishes from party and local government bodies, public organizations, republics, areas, regions, from plants, building and transport enterprises, state and collective farms, institutions and educational establishments, military units, workers, collective farmers, representatives of the intelligentsia, veterans of the Leninist party and the Great Patriotic War -- comrades-in-arms. Congratulatory messages and letters were also received from the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, communist and workers' parties, statesmen and public leaders of many countries of the world."

"On the jubilee day, I felt once again the inseparable link between my life and the destinies of the country, the deeds of the century. In the messages of congratulations, addressed to me, I see not only the recognition of my personal services, but also support for the entire activities of the CPSU, its noble policy aims, expression of the unbreakable unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, approval of and support for the consistent peaceful course of our party and the Soviet state in the international scene, our solidarity and cooperation with all freedom-loving, progressive forces on earth, our indefatigable efforts which have the aim to ward off the threat of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind, to ensure peaceful skies over the planet."

The messages of congratulations, letters, telegrams of the working people, which are dear to me, vividly express their hopes and aspirations for a bright future and prosperity of our socialist motherland. Those congratulations express wishes of new victories in building communism. These inspiring thoughts and good wishes make one optimistic, more energetic, and more determined to carry into life our party's plans.

All that has been said to me these days I attribute to our own party as a whole, the party which really personified the mind, the honor and conscience of our epoch."

GRISHIN, ROMANOV, KISELEV ATTEND SUPREME SOVIET

LD240012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The issue of the ratification of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo, signed in Moscow on 13 May, was examined. Summing up the exchange of opinions which took place, Comrade Kuznetsov stressed that the treaty fully accords with the fundamental principles of the Leninist foreign policy, and with the aims and tasks of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the treaty unanimously.

The session discussed the question of results of the implementation of the plan of basic measures to be carried out in the Supreme Soviet for the current year, and approved the plan for work in 1982.

The question of interaction between soviets of people's deputies and trade union organizations of the Kazakh SSR in implementing the social program set by the 26th CPSU Congress was examined. Shibayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the AUCCTU, reported on the experience accumulated by trade union organizations in the ever wider involvement of the masses in managing the affairs of state; and the prospects for and basic trends in interaction between trade unions and soviets of people's deputies.

The question of how the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision on work is being carried out in the Azerbaijan SSR and the Estonian SSR to increase consumer goods production using local resources was then discussed.

The presidium discussed and approved the results of visits by delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet to India, Iraq, Peru and Ecuador.

Taking part in the discussion of these and other items on the agenda were: Grishin and Romanov, members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; members of the presidium; and heads of a number of USSR ministries and departments.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES FOREIGN MINISTRY PARTY AKTIV

LD231730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held today.

USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report. He dwelt in detail on topical questions of the present-day international situation and on the main tendencies [napravleniya] of the activities of the ministry in the implementation of the foreign policy program of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the new Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF RED STAR -- For courage and valor showing in fulfilling his military duty, the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred upon (Sheberak), a private in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Internal Troops, the Order of the Red Star. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Dec 81 LD]

TRUD REVIEWS JAN-NOV INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM231655 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Economic review by V. Garmash, deputy chief of an administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Pace of Our Industry"]

[Text] The 11-month plan for the total volume of industrial output was fulfilled by 100.5 percent.

There was considerable above-plan production of gas, automobile gasoline, fuel oil, instruments, agricultural machinery, newsprint, consumer goods and other products.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.4 percent compared with January-November last year, and labor productivity in industry increased 2.7 percent over the same period.

Industry's work in January-November has been summed up. All the union republics (with the exception of the Ukraine) and the majority of industrial ministries fulfilled the plan for the total volume of industrial output.

Increased labor productivity accounted for three-fourths of the total increase in industrial output, and for the entire or almost the entire increase in output in sectors such as the chemical and petrochemical industries, electrical engineering, instrument making, tractor and agricultural machine building, light industry and the fish industry. And its quality is improving. The proportion of output of the top quality category in the total volume of industrial production stood at 15.6 percent. In the electrical quipment industry it was 48 percent, in instrument making 46 percent, in machine tool building 45 percent, and in oil refining and petrochemistry more than 42 percent.

Compared with the 1980 level, expenditure per ruble of marketable output fell 0.3 percent. In industry as a whole and in the majority of its sectors the increase in labor productivity outstripped the increase in the average wage of working people.

Increasing preferential rates of development were achieved in the gas and chemical sectors, in mineral fertilizers production, electrical engineering, machine tool building, instrument making, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production and the medical industry and, among the union republic, in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

In the gas industry, for example, gas production totaled 423 billion cubic meters and was 7 percent higher than last year's level. Labor productivity in the sector increased 4.5 percent during January-November, which is twice what the plan provided for.

In the chemical industry the total production volume increased 4.8 percent, production of mineral fertilizers increased 5 percent, chemical plant protection agents 6 percent, synthetic resins and plastics 12 percent, and sulfonoe 14 percent.

Production of instruments and automation and computer equipment increased 9.3 percent, with above-plan output worth R250 million being produced. Labor productivity in instrument making increased 6.7 percent in January-November against 5.5 percent in the annual plan.

Considerable growth in production was also noted in other sectors of machine building. There was increased production of hydraulic turbines, metalcutting machine tools with numerical program control, technological equipment for the light and a number of other sectors of industry and individual types of agricultural equipment.

In the Group B sectors products worth R1.4 billion were produced and sold over and above the plan. More textiles (the increase in production over the 11 months totaled 2 percent), hosiery articles (3 percent); knitwear (1 percent); granulated sugar (2 percent); meat and wholemilk produce (1 percent); marketable edible fish produce (3 percent); canned goods (4 percent); cultural, domestic and household goods (7 percent) and synthetic detergents (6 percent) were produced than last year.

At the same time, as was pointed out at the 6th USSR Supreme Soviet Session (10th Convocation), the development of the economy this year has been affected by shortcomings in the work of a number of sector ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, as well as the difficulties which arose in agriculture.

Coal production totaled 643 million tons, which was 2 percent lower than in January-November last year. The plan and the additional target set for that period for coal production were not fulfilled -- which was connected with laggardness in carrying out preparatory mining and burden removing.

In ferrous metallurgy the fulfillment of targets for the whole metallurgical cycle was not ensured -- which was connected with the low standard of utilization of basic technological equipment and laggardness in developing the ore and coke-oven base, chiefly owing to delays in the construction and starting up of new projects.

In machine building the planned level of production of power and electrical engineering equipment, metalcutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, motor vehicles, freightcars and passenger cars was not achieved. A number of associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Power Machine Building, and Heavy and Transport Machine Building violate discipline of deliveries in terms of times and products list. For a long time now working people in the timber, pulp and paper and woodworking industry, as well as the construction materials industry, have been failing to ensure the fulfillment of plan targets for production and output sales. This is connected with shortcomings in production and labor organization in these sectors, as well as delays in the work of transport. It must be pointed out that in November the construction materials industry fulfilled the output sales and labor productivity growth targets and considerably reduced the debt that had built up since the beginning of the year.

In the Group B sectors production of textiles and leather footwear, meat and butter, individual commodities in the children's range and also household and toilet soap was less than planned.

For 1982 and the entire 5-year plan as a whole strenuous targets have been set to build up the country's economic potential, to resolve social tasks and to accelerate the development of the Group B sectors in order to improve supplies of consumer goods and foodstuffs to the population. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of these targets by all labor collectives will make it possible to compensate for the laggardness that has occurred and to ensure the further strengthening and development of the economy.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN GAS PRODUCTION -- The Turkmen gas extraction collective has successfully fulfilled its socialist pledges for gas production. The collective has pledged to produce another 10 million cubic meters of gas by the end of this month. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 Dec 81 GF]

OIL PIPELINE -- A new oil pipeline was commissioned in Udmurtiya. The 60 km long pipeline linking the Izhevskoye and Gremikhinskoye deposits with the autonomous republic's trunk pipeline is operating. The oilmen are developing the underground deposits at an accelerated rate. During this 5-year period it is planned to extract 50 percent more fuel in Udmurtiya than during the last period. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Dec 81 LD]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 23 DEC

LD240850 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS -- Another communications satellite "Molniya'1" was launched in the Soviet Union yesterday to ensure exploitation of the system of long-distance telephone and telegraph communications and also relay of the central television programme of the USSR to the "Orbita" network for regions of the extreme north, Siberia, the Far East and central Asia.

The sputnik has been put on a high eliptic orbit with 38,990 kilometres in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 485 kilometres in the southern hemisphere. Period of revolution is 11 hours 39 minutes, orbit inclination 63 degrees. The apparatuses function normally. Communications sessions through the "Molniya-1" sputnik will be conducted in conformity with the planned schedule.

TURKMEN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MARKS ANNIVERSARY

GF211925 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The Turkmen Academy of Sciences is marking its 30th anniversary today. The Turkmen Academy of Sciences, which is one of the USSR's leading scientific centers, has worked on numerous pressing problems of practical and scientific significance during the 30 years of its existence.

One of the academy's fundamental achievements is the qualification of scientific cadres, without which scientific research would be impossible. In 1951 the Turkmen Academy of Sciences employed 186 science workers, including only 5 doctors and 49 candidates of sciences. At present the academy employs more than 900 science workers, including 52 doctors and 445 candidates of sciences. Protection of economic projects. the use of solar energy, introduction of modern irrigation systems and development of agricultural production in the republic are some of the tasks the academy's scientists and experts have worked on in past years.

A ceremonial meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the academy was held in Ashkhabad today. Comrade Babayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, addressed the meeting with a report on developments in science in the Turkmen SSR. He praised the contribution of Central Scientific Institute scientists and other institutes in the Soviet Union. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Mollayeva, the Turkmen CP Central Committee secretary, and Comrade Ovlyakuliyev, chief of Science and Educational Department.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN TREMOR LABORATORY -- A new seismic laboratory started work in Ashkhabad today. The laboratory is capable of detecting and recording the intensity of earth movements by measuring temperatures of underground water and gases. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Dec 81 GF]

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON ROSTERED COMBAT DUTY

PM221107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Vigilantly Carrying Out Rostered Combat Duty"]

[Text] By their strenuous and inspired military labor, Soviet servicemen are actively participating in the struggle by the entire nation to implement the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions. New patriotic enthusiasm was generated among army and navy personnel, as indeed among all Soviet people, by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech there and by the documents of the 6th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation. Boundlessly devoted to their people and to the cause of communism, Soviet servicemen fulfill with honor their sacred duty and vigilantly watch the intrigues of the imperialist forces, which have launhced an unprecedented arms race, are kindling crisis situation in various regions of the world and are intensifying the threat to universal peace. All this makes it incombent on the motherland's armed defenders to be constantly on the alert, to keep their powder dry and heighten their vigilance.

In peacetime, the servicemen who are entrusted with carrying out rostered combat duty, which is the fulfillment of their combat task, have a special responsibility for protecting the borders of the socialist fatherland and the creative labor of the Soviet people. Servicemen in the subunits carrying out this rostered duty are, figuratively speaking, the first line of the country's armed defenders and must be ever ready to foil a surprise attack by an aggressor and to rout him. They handle formidable strategic and antiaircraft missiles, all-weather interceptor aircraft and complex electronic systems. The prime duty of the servicemen is to keep their weapons and equipment permanently ready for combat use and to observe in exemplary fashion the requirements of the regulations, manuals, instructions and other guidance documents governing the performance of rostered combat duty.

High political awareness, ideological conviction and loyalty to his duty determine a serviceman's conduct when on rostered combat duty and his readiness to devote all his strength, knowledge and skill to successfully fulfilling the set task. This is why commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations are called on to provide servicemen with an in-depth explanation of the importance of rostered combat duty, to foster in them a sense of personal responsibility for the motherland's security, and to nurture their determination, combat activeness and discipline.

Personnel, before taking over rostered combat duty, undergo careful preparation, as do their arms. Making rational use of allotted time means, above all, deepening knowledge and perfecting by practice the skills which have a determining influence on the exemplary fulfillment of mandatory functions.

In the excellent antiaircraft missile unit commanded by Col V. Parshikov, work with the personnel of the subunits performing rostered combat duty is carried out purposefully and concretely. Commanders of subunits and political workers provide servicemen with in-depth explanations of the contemporary international situation and of the party's and government's demands for discipline and combat readiness on the part of the troops and they strive to ensure that every serviceman profoundly masters the procedure and special features of the combat task in specific situational conditions. Matters are organized in such a way in the regiment that no sector is neglected or fails to receive due supervision, and timely and comprehensive assistance is given to those who need it. Such an approach -- and this is confirmed by the experience accumulated -- rules out any fortuitous occurrences or errors in the actions of specialists and any failures in combat equipment. Missilemen invariably display high vigilance and the strictest discipline when on rostered combat duty.

Unfortunately, adequate businesslike efficiency and intiative is lacking in the style of work of some commanders, political workers and staff officers who organize the training of subordinates to fulfill their combat task. The solemn ritual of taking over rostered combat duty, the aim of which is to create high emotional enthusiasm among the personnel, is not always observed.

It also happens that meaningful educational work -- varied both in form and method -- conducted during the training period slackens appreciably during rostered combat duty. This, as a rule, is attributed to the abnormality of the situation and to the complexity of the set tasks. But the more complex the conditions, the more thoughtful and effective use should be made of forms and methods of work which have proved their worth and which make it possible to extend its efficacious influence to all servicemen without exception who perform rostered combat duty. Wherever this important matter is handled with feeling and a concrete approach, the morale of personnel is high and instances of carelessness, negligence and lack of discipline are ruled out.

Questions of the psychological preparation of servicemen of the subunits carrying out rostered combat duty deserve daily attention from commanders, political workers and staff officers. This needs to be done flexibly, and on a differentiated basis according to age, peculiarities of character and the service experience of soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers. It is known that newcomers to rostered combat duty usually experience great emotional tension, which hampers them in their actions and they make a mistake or fail in some acute, critical situations. Therefore they, more than others, need moral support, a kind word or piece of advise from a senior comrade. On the other hand, some experienced servicemen begin to regard rostered combat duty as normal service, their sense of responsibility wanes and the keenness of their reactions to unexpected changes in the situation become dulled. Naturally, such phenomena must be forestalled and measures must be taken aimed at strengthening the discipline of rostered combat duty.

Officers in charge of duty details and shifts must take into account how important the moral atmosphere in the collective is and must persistently try to establish mutual relations among servicemen in strict accordance with regulations. With this in mind, more active use must be made of the educational role of the socialist competition which is being mounted this training year under the slogan "reliable defense for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" In summing up the results of rostered combat duty, in talks given by agitators and in all newspapers it is important to propagandize instructive examples of troops comradeship and mutual assistance.

It is necessary to continually improve the party and political work during rostered combat duty in an effort to ensure that it is of a high standard and is efficient; new and more effective forms and methods of political influence upon personnel must be found and everything new and progressive that results from the creative ideas and activity of commanders and political workers must be generalized and introduced into practice. The duty of party and Komsomol organizations is to ensure the exemplariness of communists and Komsomol members in fulfilling their combat task, to foster in all servicemen a high sense of responsibility for exemplary service on rostered combat duty and to actively disseminate the experience of the pace-setters.

To carry out rostered combat duty excellently is to make a weighty contribution to further heightening the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the trusty guardian of our motherland's borders and state interests.